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Others, only less fortunate in that they have profited by his publications and by the spreading influence of the master upon other teachers, will join in the rejoicing of his pupils that it has been granted him to continue far beyond the proverbial three score years and ten his fruitful activity as teacher and author, and lives to crown it with a worthy monument, in which he sums up and enshrines it all.<sup>1</sup>

W. A. HEIDEL

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*Travels and Studies in the Nearer East* (Cornell Expedition to Asia Minor and the Assyro-Babylonian Orient). Vol. I, Part II, Hittite Inscriptions, by A. T. OLMSTEAD, B. B. CHARLES, J. E. WRENCH.

The members of the Cornell Expedition to Asia Minor have rendered a most excellent service to scholars in preparing what will undoubtedly be for many years the standard edition of the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions. Everyone knows how rapidly such inscriptions are disappearing before the ravages of time—and natives with an eye for the artistic possibilities of inscribed stones for the decoration of the walls of their houses and mosques. Every effort, therefore, to obtain more accurate copies of what still remains of these inscriptions deserves the highest praise. Without doubt the full value of this work, as well as its faults, will become apparent when we finally have a key for the decipherment of the Hittite hieroglyphs. It is most regrettable that the members of the expedition did not make use of some of the simple devices of the photographer for the regulation of the amount of light and the direction of its fall upon the surfaces to be photographed. As a result, the photographs of the inscriptions afford little or no help in determining the accuracy of the copies which this work has put at the disposal of scholars.

D. D. LUCKENBILL

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XAPITEΣ Friedrich Leo zum sechzigsten Geburtstag dargebracht. Berlin: Weidmann'sche Buchhandlung, 1911. Pp. 490.

It would be more gracious to extend greetings to the distinguished scholar than to review the substantial volume which his pupils of the last two decades now offer him as the fruits of his instruction. By written as well as spoken word Leo has been a potent influence in this country; many Americans would be glad to join in the general congratulations.

The volume testifies to the broad interests of the master; a few fields of knowledge are represented only by a single article: linguistics in H. Jacob-

<sup>1</sup> Since these words were written report has been received of the death of Professor Vahlen, November 30, 1911.

sohn's essay on stem-formations of nouns in Latin and Indogermanic; epigraphy in a discussion of ornamental inscriptions by P. Jacobsthal, who reveals Greek sources of the ornamental uses hitherto supposed to be Roman; archaeology in L. Weber's discussion of *Die Münzprägung des phrygischen Hierapolis*; philosophy in a study of the development of Plato's thought by K. Stavenhagen; E. Bruhn notes the contradiction between the characterization of Meno in Xenophon's *Anabasis* and Plato's conception of the man, and regards Xenophon as consciously opposing Plato; a Greek inscription found in a Lorsch MS and containing a ὄρκος βουλευτῶν, the text of which seems to date from the time of Augustus but with a furbishing up from the hand of some late rhetorician, is republished by E. Ziebarth for the first time since the sixteenth century. Two articles are in the nature of *Rettungen*: W. Crönert contends that Lobo of Argos, a very early writer of a work *De poetis*, is wrongly discredited, and publishes a new text of his fragments with full apparatus; the Alexander to whom we owe a commentary on Aristotle's *Meteorologica* is asserted by W. Capelle to be Alexander of Aphrodisias contrary to the view, generally accepted, of Ideler. Text criticism is represented by various notes on the new Menander by K. Fr. W. Schmidt and W. Vollgraf, and on Cicero's *Epistulae ad Atticum* by H. Sjögren; we have a satisfying foretaste of the new Teubner edition of Plutarch's *Moralia* in H. Wegehaupt's elaborate apparatus criticus, with text and prolegomena, of the essay *aqua an ignis utilior sit*.

It is perhaps significant that nearly half the essays in the volume deal with literary form; somewhat short of this field falls an article by K. Münsscher on the paragraphs treating of rhythm in Cicero's *Orator*; in a study of Tibullus' diction R. Bürger explains the poverty and conventionality of the poet's vocabulary as due to the influence of Atticism: the reviewer confesses that he finds Bürger's tendency to reduce the usage of the poet to absolute uniformity rather vexatious, and his argument far from convincing. Perhaps the most stimulating essay in the book is a study of the supposed influence of contemporary philosophy upon Hellenistic poetry; here M. Pohlenz contends that the current practice of finding traces of Cynic and other doctrines in these poets is a mistaken one; poetry and philosophy come from the same roots; Hellenistic poetry is the equal and rival of philosophy, and quite independent of it. G. Pasquali reinterprets the prooemium of Aratus' *Phaenomena*, and H. Hobein discusses the purpose and structure of the first declamation of Maximus Tyrius. In a study of Plutarch's *Table-talk*, K. Hubert argues that along with historical realism there is abundant invention and the result is a thorough literary refashioning of historical incident. On the Latin side Cicero's *De legibus* is treated by Th. Bögel, who analyzes the composition and style of the second and third books; the treacherous field of contamination in Plautus is retrodden by G. Jachmann in a study of the *Poenulus*; a suggestive account of Vergil's style in the *Georgics* by H. Schultz rejects the view that Nicander was Vergil's model, contends

that the style is thoroughly Hesiodic, and finds in the Aristaeus-episode a transition to the Homeric style of Vergil's later days.

We must content ourselves with this sketch of the contents of a rich volume, in which we fancy there is little to excite the "δενδὼν ἐπισκύνιον" of the master.

HENRY W. PRESCOTT

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*Euripidis Fabulae.* Ediderunt R. PRINZ et N. WECKLEIN. Vol. I, pars VII, *Cyclops*. Iterum edidit N. WECKLEIN. Leipzig: Teubner, 1908. M. 1.40.

Prinz began this well-known edition of Euripides with the *Medea* in 1878; but protracted ill health and his premature death at the age of forty-three prevented his publishing more than three plays. In 1898 Wecklein continued the task, which he brought to completion in 1902. In the meanwhile, however, he went back and revised Prinz's three plays and is now similarly engaged upon his own earlier editions. The present play is the firstfruits of this undertaking.

The *Addenda et Corrigenda* already given in the appendix to the last *pars* (the *Rhesus*) of the first edition and consisting for the most part of selections from Blaydes' *Adversaria critica in Euripidem* and of Mancini's new collation of the MSS in *Rivista di storia antica* IV, 3 ff., are incorporated in the present revision, which is three pages larger than its predecessor. In the absence of an *index lectionum discrepantium*, I shall briefly indicate the alterations within the first hundred verses only. Apart from slight changes in punctuation and typographical arrangement, the text differs from the first edition merely in reading γενναίων μὲν for μοι γενναίων in vs. 41 and δ' for θ' in vs. 46. The critical notes at the bottom of the page and the *Appendix coniecturas minus probabiles continens* at the end are enriched at some ten points, in addition to the incorporations already mentioned. The second edition is more conservative than the first: thus, the square brackets are removed from about vs. 93 and the editor contents himself with the comment *versus suspectus* in the critical notes; and suspicion of vss. 27-31, and the conjectural readings οἶακ' ἄγων in vs. 15 and δρόρους in vs. 56 are transferred from the critical notes to the appendix. But on the other hand, Wecklein's conjecture δ' in vs. 46 is elevated from the notes into the text.

We are under great obligations to Wecklein for his untiring devotion to Euripides; but in one particular his work falls short—he should edit the Euripidean fragments and add them as a final *pars* to his edition.

ROY C. FLICKINGER